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Description

This invention relates to improved topical compositions having improved substantivity such as improved water-proofing (e.g., resistance to perspiration) and rub-off resistance useful for protecting the skin from the harmful effects of ultraviolet irradiation, such as sunburn and sun-induced premature aging of the skin.

The damaging effects of sunlight on skin are well documented. Contrary to what most people believe, it is not necessary that one sunbathe to suffer the ill-effects of excessive UV exposure. In fact, a lot of damage can be done just by routine day-to-day activities in the sunlight. Some scientists estimate that over 70 percent of the damage the sun inflicts on the average person's skin over a lifetime is the result of simply being outdoors or even sitting by a window.

The major short term hazard of prolonged exposure to sunlight is erythema (i.e. sunburn). The 290 to 320 nanometer wavelength ultraviolet radiation range, designated as the "UVB" wavelength range, tends to be the primary cause of erythema. The 320 to 400 nanometer wavelength ultraviolet radiation range, designated as the "UVA" wavelength range, also produces erythema.

In addition to the short term hazard of erythema, there are also long term hazards associated with UV radiation exposure. One of these long term hazards is malignant changes in the skin surface. Numerous epidemiologic studies demonstrate a strong relationship between sunlight exposure and human skin cancer.

Another long term hazard of ultraviolet radiation is premature aging of the skin. This condition is characterized by wrinkling and yellowing of the skin, along with other physical changes such as cracking, telangiectasis (spider vessels), solar keratoses (growths), ecchymoses (subcutaneous hemorrhagic lesions), and loss of elasticity (sagging). The adverse effects associated with exposure to UVA and UVB wavelength radiation are more fully discussed in DeSimone, "Sunscreen and Suntan Products", Handbook of Non-prescription Drugs, 7th Ed., Chapter 26, pp. 499-511 (American Pharmaceutical Association, Washington, D.C.; 1982); Grove and Forbes, "A Method for Evaluating the Photoprotection Action of Sunscreen Agents Against UV-A Radiation", International Journal of Cosmetic Science, 4, pp. 15-24 (1982); and U.S. Patent 4,387,089, DePolo, issued June 7, 1983. Hence, although the immediate effects of ultraviolet radiation may be cosmetically and socially gratifying, the long-term hazards are cumulative and potentially serious.

The fact that these effects are taken seriously by the general public is suggested by considering the sun protection products' market. This market has grown considerably in recent years and many new products are introduced each year. What used to be looked upon as a seasonal business is no longer. Sun protection compounds are now included in a diversity of personal care products, particularly cosmetic-type products which are worn on a daily basis.

Sunblock agents are commercially available to protect the skin from UV radiation. These agents scatter or reflect ultraviolet radiation. Examples include titanium dioxide and zinc oxide. However, compositions containing these agents are opaque, generally unattractive in color, and are viewed as unacceptable for usage on more than just the nose or tops of the ears. Furthermore, these agents are very susceptible to rub-off or wear-off resulting in little or no protection.

The most common agents for sun protection are sunscreens. These agents exert their effects through chemical means, i.e., they absorb ultraviolet radiation so that it cannot penetrate the skin. Sunscreens present the user with several problems. For example, they must be on the surface of the skin at the time of exposure to be effective. Sunscreens are preventative so one must anticipate being in the sun. To be most effective, sunscreens must be on the skin as a continuous uniform film. Delivering such a film to the surface of the skin is very difficult; maintaining the film over time is almost impossible. Sunscreens must remain on the surface of the skin during exposure. However, sunscreens are easily rubbed off or washed off by sweating or swimming and can also be lost by penetration into the skin.

To overcome these problems, polymers such as ethyl cellulose, polyvinyl stearate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and eicosene copolymers have been used; however these polymers have not proved entirely satisfactory. Further, sunscreen compositions containing acrylic acid copolymers have also been disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,663,157 to Brock, issued May 5, 1987.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a topical composition in a stable form, the use of which will prevent both acute (erythema) and chronic (photoaging) effects of exposure to the sun.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a topical composition for preventing these deleterious effects of the sun without interfering with the tanning response.

It is further an object of the present invention to provide a photoprotection composition with improved aesthetics which adheres to the skin and which is less susceptible to rub-off, wear-off or wash-off without the need for polymeric substantivity aids.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a photoprotection composition which can be applied to the skin in advance of UV exposure without significant loss of waterproofing efficacy.

These and other objects will become readily apparent from the detailed description that follows.

The present invention relates to an oil-in-water sunscreen emulsion composition having improved substantivity and moisture resistance for topical use comprising:

- (a) from 1% to 40% by weight of a sunscreen;
- 5 (b) from 0.01% to 5% by weight of an emulsifier selected from the group consisting of alkyl substituted acrylic acid copolymers, TEA stearate salts, alkali neutralized mono-and di-alkyl phosphates, diethanolamine mono- and di-cetyl phosphate and hydroxy cetyl phosphate and mixtures thereof; and wherein the alkyl substituted acrylic acid copolymers comprise polymers of a monomeric mixture containing 95.9 to 98.8 weight percent of an olefinically unsaturated carboxylic monomer selected from 10 the group consisting of acrylic, methacrylic and ethacrylic acids, 1 to 3.5 weight percent of an acrylate ester of the formula



wherein R is an alkyl radical containing 10 to 30 carbon atoms and R₁ is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, and 20 0.1 to 0.6 weight percent of a polymerizable cross-linking polyalkenyl polyether of a polyhydric alcohol containing more than one alkenyl ether group per molecule wherein the parent polyhydric alcohol contains at least 3 carbon atoms and at least 3 hydroxyl groups;

- (c) from 1% to 60% by weight of a wax component having a required HLB of from 1 to 10 comprising:
 - (i) an ester wax; and
 - (ii) a wax selected from the group consisting of diester waxes and triglyceride waxes and mixtures thereof; and

25 (d) a safe and effective amount of a topical carrier.

All percentages and ratios used herein are by weight of the total composition and all measurements made at 25 °C, unless otherwise designated.

In accordance with the present invention, moisture resistant skin treatment compositions, such as 30 sunscreen and sun block formulations, and moisturizer formulations are provided, which compositions have improved moisture resistance and substantivity due to the presence therein of a specific wax component and are preferably in the form of a oil-in-water emulsion which contains water, emollients, emulsifiers, thickeners, preservatives coloring agents, fragrances, antioxidants and the like and one or more known ultraviolet absorbing compounds (in the case of sunscreen or sun block formulations).

The formulation of the invention is an oil-in-water type emulsion since this type of emulsion affords 35 better cosmetic feel to the product. Depending upon the choice of ingredients, the formulation has a semi-solid cream-like consistency which can be packaged in a plastic squeeze tube or it has a lotion type consistency which can be packaged in a plastic squeeze container. The container can include a flow-type cap or pump-type dispenser.

Sunscreens. A wide variety of conventional sun screening agents are suitable for use in the present 40 invention. Segarin, et al., at Chapter VIII, pages 189 et seq., of Cosmetics Science and Technology, disclose numerous suitable agents. Specific suitable sun screening agents include, for example: p-Aminobenzoic acid, its salts and its derivatives (ethyl, isobutyl, glyceryl esters; p-dimethylaminobenzoic acid); Anthranilates (i.e., o-aminobenzoates; methyl, menthyl, phenyl, benzyl, phenylethyl, linalyl, terpinyl, and cyclohexenyl esters); Salicylates (octyl, amyl, phenyl, benzyl, menthyl, glyceryl, and dipropylene glycol esters); Cinnamic acid derivatives (menthyl and benzyl esters, -phenyl cinnamonnitrile; butyl cinnamoyl pyruvate); Dihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (umbelliferone, methylumbelliferone, methylacetoo-umbelliferone); Trihydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (esculetin, methylesculetin, daphnetin, and the glucosides, esculin and daphnin); Hydrocarbons (diphenylbutadiene, stilbene); Dibenzalacetone and benzalacetophenone; Naphtholsulfonates (sodium salts of 2-naphthol3,6-disulfonic and of 2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acids); Dihydroxy-naphthoic acid and its salts; o- and p-Hydroxybiphenyldisulfonates; Coumarin derivatives (7-hydroxy, 7-methyl, 3-phenyl); Diazoles (2-acetyl-3-bromoindazole, phenyl benzoxazole, methyl naphthoxazole, various aryl benzothiazoles); Quinine salts (bisulfate, sulfate, chloride, oleate, and tannate); Quinoline derivatives (8-hydroxyquinoline salts, 2-phenylquinoline); Hydroxy- or methoxy-substituted benzophenones; Uric and vilouric acids; Tannic acid and its derivatives (e.g., hexaethylether); (Butyl carbityl) (6-propyl piperonyl) ether; Hydroquinone; Benzophenones (Oxybenzene, Sulisbenzene, Dioxybenzene, Benzoresorcinol, 2,2',4,4'-Tetrahydroxybenzophenone, 2,2'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone, Octabenzone; 4-Isopropyldibenzoylmethane; Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane; Etocrylene; and 4-isopropyl-di-benzoylmethane.

Of these, 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, 4,4'-t-butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, octyldimethyl p-aminobenzoic acid, digalloyltriolate, 2,2-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, ethyl 4-[bis(hydroxymethyl)]aminobenzoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate, 2-ethylhexylsalicylate, glyceryl p-aminobenzoate, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylsalicylate, methylanthranilate, p-dimethylaminobenzoic acid or aminobenzoate, 2-ethylhexyl p-dimethylamino-benzoate, 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid 2-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-5-sulfonicbenzoxazoic acid and mixtures of these compounds, are particularly useful.

Preferred sunscreens useful in the compositions of the present invention are 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, octyldimethyl p-aminobenzoic acid, 2,2' dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone and ethyl hexyl salicylate and mixtures thereof.

A safe and photoprotectively effective amount of sunscreen may be used in the sunscreen compositions of the present invention. By "safe and photoprotectively" is meant an amount sufficient to provide photoprotection when the composition is applied not so much as to cause any side effects or skin reactions. Generally from about 1% to about 30%, preferably from about 2% to about 20%, of the composition may comprise a sun screening agent. Exact amounts will vary depending upon the sunscreen chosen and the desired Sun Protection Factor (SPF).

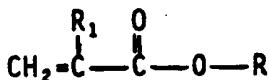
SPF is a commonly used measure of photoprotection of a sunscreen against erythema. This number is derived from another parameter, the minimal erythema dose (MED). MED is defined as the "least exposure dose at a specified wavelength that will elicit a delayed erythema response". The MED indicates the amount of energy reaching the skin and the responsiveness of the skin to the radiation. The SPF of a particular photoprotector is obtained by dividing the MED of protected skin by the MED of unprotected skin. The higher the SPF, the more effective the agent in preventing sunburn. The SPF value tells how many times longer a person can stay in the sun with use of the sunscreen (compared to a person with unprotected skin) before that person will experience 1 MED. For example, utilizing a sunscreen with an SPF of 6 will allow an individual to stay in the sun six times longer before receiving 1 MED. As the SPF value of a sunscreen increases, the less chance exists for development of tanning of the skin. Commercially available sun screening products have SPF values ranging from 2 to 50.

Also particularly useful in the present invention are sunscreens such as those disclosed in Sabatelli, U.S.-A-4 937 370 and Sabatelli et al., U.S.-A-4 999 186. The sun screening agents disclosed therein have, in a single molecule, two distinct chromophore moieties which exhibit different ultra-violet radiation absorption spectra. One of the chromophore moieties absorbs predominantly in the UVB radiation range and the other absorbs strongly in the UVA radiation range.

These sun screening agents provide higher efficacy, broader UV absorption, lower skin penetration and longer lasting efficacy relative to conventional sunscreens.

Preferred members of this class of sun screening agents are 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone; N,N-di-(2-ethylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, 4-N,N(2-ethylhexyl) methylaminobenzoic acid ester with 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane; 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzophenone; 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl) methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)dibenzoylmethane; N,N-di-(2-ethylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoic acid ester of 2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzophenone, and N,N-di-(2-ethylhexyl)4-aminobenzoic acid ester of 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)dibenzoylmethane and mixtures thereof.

The compositions of the present invention also essentially comprise at least one emulsifier. Preferred is the use of alkyl substituted acrylic acid copolymers comprising polymers of a monomeric mixture containing 95.9 to 98.8 weight percent of an olefinically unsaturated carboxylic monomer selected from the group consisting of acrylic, methacrylic and ethacrylic acids, 1 to 3.5 weight percent of an acrylate ester of the formula



wherein R is an alkyl radical containing 10 to 30 carbon atoms and R₁ is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, and 0.1 to 0.6 weight percent of a polymerizable cross-linking polyalkenyl polyether of a polyhydric alcohol containing more than one alkenyl ether group per molecule wherein the parent polyhydric alcohol contains at least 3 carbon atoms and at least 3 hydroxyl groups.

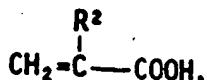
Preferably, these polymers contain from 96 to 97.9 weight percent of acrylic acid and from 2.5 to 3.5 weight percent of acrylic esters wherein the alkyl group contains 12 to 22 carbon atoms, and R₁ is methyl,

most preferably the acrylate ester is stearyl methacrylate. Preferably, the amount of crosslinking monomer is from 0.2 to 0.4 weight percent. The preferred crosslinking monomers are allyl pentaerythritol, trimethylol-propane diallylether or allyl sucrose. These polymers are fully described in U.S. Patent 4,509,949, Huang et al., issued April 5, 1985.

5 The carboxylic monomers useful in the production of polymers used in this invention are the olefinically-unsaturated carboxylic acids containing at least one activated carbon-to-carbon olefinic double bond, and at least one carboxyl group.

The preferred carboxylic monomers are the acrylic acids having the general structure:

10



15 wherein R² is a substituent selected from the class consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and the cyanogen (-C=N) groups, monovalent alkyl radicals, monovalent alkaryl radicals and monovalent cycloaliphatic radicals. Of this class, acrylic, methacrylic, and ethacrylic acid are most preferred. Another useful carboxylic monomer is maleic anhydride or the acid. The amount of acid used will be from 95.5 to 98.9 weight percent of the total monomers used. More preferably the range will be from 96 to 97.9 weight percent.

20 The polymers are crosslinked with a polyfunctional vinylidene monomer containing at least 2 terminal CH₂<groups, including for example, butadiene, isoprene, divinyl benzene, divinyl naphthlene, allyl acrylates, and the like. Particularly useful crosslinking monomers for use in preparing the copolymers are polyalkenyl polyethers having more than one alkenyl ether grouping per molecule. The most useful possess alkenyl groups in which an olefinic double bond is present attached to a terminal methylene grouping, CH₂=C<. 25 Most preferred from this class is Carbomer 1342 (RTM) (available as Carbopol 1342 (RTM) from B.F. Goodrich).

Also useful are TEA stearate salts, alkali neutralized mono- and di- alkyl phosphates including diethanolamine mono- and di- cetyl phosphate (available from Givaudan as Amphisol (RTM)) and hydroxy cetyl phosphate (available from Henkel as Forlanit E (RTM)).

30 The emulsifiers used in the present invention should be dispersable (but not soluble) in water.

The emulsifier comprises in total from 0.01% to 5%, preferably from 0.05% to 3%, and most preferably from 0.05% to 1%, of the compositions of the present invention.

An essential component of the compositions herein is a wax component having a required HLB of from 1 to 10, preferably from 1 to 8, more preferably from 1 to 6 and most preferably from 1 to 5 comprising:

35 (i) an ester wax; and
(ii) a wax selected from the group consisting of diester waxes and triglyceride waxes and mixtures thereof.

Preferably, the ratio of (i) to (ii) ranges from 10:1 to 1:1, more preferably from 5:1 to 1:1 and most preferably from 3:1 to 1:1.

40 The HLB (short for "Hydrophile-Lipophile Balance") value system is fully described, and values for various materials are provided, in the publication The HLB System, A Time-Saving Guide to Emulsifier Selection (published by ICI Americas Inc., Wilmington, Delaware; 1984).

Useful ester waxes include C₁₀-C₄₀ alcohols esterified with C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acid, diesters of C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acid where the alcohol is propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyglycerin, or glycerin, triglycerides or diglycerides of C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acid, pentaerythritol tri- or tetra- esters of C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acids, C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acids of sorbitan triesters, C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acids of sucrose polyesters having 3-8 moles of substitution, myristyl myristate, paraffin, synthetic waxes such as Fischer-Tropsch waxes, microcrystalline waxes, castor wax, partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, behenyl behenate and myristyl propionate and mixtures thereof.

50 Useful diester waxes include Synchrowax ERL-C (RTM) (available from Croda) and propylene glycol diester waxes including ethylene glycol distearate and glycol distearate. Useful triglyceride waxes include Shea Butter, Cocoa Butter, Synchrowax HGL-C (RTM), Synchrowax HRC (RTM), Synchrowax HRS-C (RTM) (all available from Croda Inc.), tristearin, trimyristate and fully hydrogenated vegetable oils and mixtures thereof. Preferred is a mixture of diester and triglyceride waxes in a ratio of from 5:1 to 1:1 and more preferably from 4:1 to 1:1.

Waxes useful in the compositions of this invention are disclosed in the following: U.S.-A-4,049,792, to Elsnau, issued September 20, 1977; U.S.-A-4,151,272, to Geary et al., issued April 24, 1975; U.S.-A-4,229,432, to Geria, issued October 21, 1980; U.S.-A-4,280,994, to Turney, issued July 28, 1981; U.S.-A-

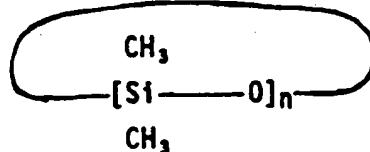
- 4,126,679, to Davy et al., issued November 21, 1978; and EP-A-117,070, to May, published August 29, 1984, "The Chemistry and Technology of Waxes", A.H. Warth, 2nd Edition, reprinted in 1960, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, pp. 391-393 and 421; "The Petroleum Chemicals Industry", R.F. Goldstein and A.L. Waddeam, 3rd Edition (1967), E & F.N. Spon Ltd., pp 33-40; "The Chemistry and Manufacture of Cosmetics", M.G. DeNavarre, 2nd edition (1970), Van Nostrand & Company, pp 354-376; and in "Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology", Vol. 24, Kirk-Othmer, 3rd Edition (1979) pp 466-481.

The compositions of the present invention preferably comprise at least one emollient. Preferred emollients are volatile silicone oils, non-volatile emollients, and the highly branched hydrocarbons known as the Permethyl 99 (RTM) through 108A series (available from Permethyl Corporation) and mixtures thereof.

10 The compositions of the present invention more preferably comprise at least one volatile silicone oil which functions as a liquid emollient, or especially in a mixture of volatile silicone oils and non-volatile emollients. The term "volatile", as used herein, refers to those materials which have a measurable vapor pressure at ambient temperature.

Volatile silicone oils useful in the compositions of the present invention are preferably cyclic. The following formula illustrates cyclic volatile polydimethylsiloxanes useful in the compositions disclosed herein:

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- 25 wherein n equals about 3 to about 7. Linear polydimethylsiloxanes contain from about 3 to about 9 silicon atoms per molecule and have the following general formula:



- 30 wherein n equals about 1 to about 7. Linear volatile silicone materials generally have viscosities of less than about 5 centistokes at 25°C while cyclic materials typically have viscosities of less than about 10 centistokes. A description of various volatile silicone oils is found in Todd, et al., "Volatile Silicone Fluids for Cosmetics", *Cosmetics & Toiletries*, 91, pages 27-32 (1976).

35 Examples of preferred volatile silicone oils useful herein include: Dow Corning 344 (RTM), Dow Corning 345 (RTM), and Dow Corning 200 (RTM) (manufactured by Dow Corning Corp.); Silicone 7207 and Silicone 7158 (manufactured by the Union Carbide Corp.); SF 1202 (manufactured by General Electric); and SWS-03314 (manufactured by SWS Silicones, Inc.).

40 The present compositions also preferably contain one or more non-volatile emollients. Such materials include fatty acid and fatty alcohol esters, hydrocarbons, non-volatile silicone oils, and mixtures thereof. Emollients among those useful herein are described in *1 Cosmetics, Science and Technology* 27-104 (M. Balsam and E. Sagarin, Ed.; 1972), and U.S. Patent 4,202,879, to Shelton, issued May 13, 1980.

45 Non-volatile silicone oils useful as an emollient material include polyalkylsiloxanes, polyalkylarylsiloxanes, and polyethersiloxane copolymers. The essentially non-volatile polyalkyl siloxanes useful herein include, for example, polydimethyl siloxanes with viscosities of from about 5 to about 100,000 mm²s⁻¹ (centistokes) at 25°C. Among the preferred non-volatile emollients useful in the present compositions are the polydimethyl siloxanes having viscosities from about 10 to about 400 mm²s⁻¹ (centistokes) at 25°C. Such polyalkyl siloxanes include the Vicasil series (sold by General Electric Company) and the Dow Corning 200 series (sold by Dow Corning Corporation). Polyalkylaryl siloxanes include polymethylphenyl siloxanes having viscosities of from about 15 to about 65 mm²s⁻¹ (centistokes) at 25°C. These are available, for example, as SF 1075 methylphenyl fluid (RTM) (sold by General Electric Company) and 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid (RTM) (sold by Dow Corning Corporation). Useful polyether siloxane copolymers include, for example, a polyoxalkylene ether copolymer having a viscosity of about 1200 to 1500 mm²s⁻¹ (centistokes) at 25°C. Such a fluid is available as SF-1066 organosilicone surfactant (sold by General Electric Company). Polysiloxane ethylene glycol ether copolymers are preferred copolymers for use in the present compositions.

55 Non-polar fatty acid and fatty alcohol esters useful herein as an emollient material include, for example, di-isopropyl adipate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, ethyl hexyl palmitate, isodecyl neopentanoate C₁₂-C₁₅ alcohol benzoate, diethyl hexyl maleate, PPG 14 butyl ether and PPG-2 myristyl ether propionate.

Hydrocarbons such as isohexadecane (e.g., Permethyl 101A (RTM) supplied by Presperse), petrolatum and USP light (e.g. Klearol (RTM)) or heavy (e.g. Kaydol (RTM)) mineral oils are also useful as emollients.

The emollients typically comprise in total from about 1% to about 50%, preferably from about 1% to about 25%, and more preferably from about 1% to about 10% by weight of the compositions of the present invention.

The following non-limiting examples illustrate embodiments of the subject invention wherein both essential and optional ingredients are combined.

EXAMPLE I

10

An oil-in-water emulsion prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

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Components	A % Weight	B % Weight	C % Weight
Water, purified	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.
Carbopol 1342 (RTM)	0.15	0.15	0.15
Carbopol 934 (RTM)	0.30	0.20	0.20
Escalol 507 (RTM) (octyl dimethyl PABA)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	2.00	2.00	2.00
Stearic Acid	2.50	2.50	2.50
C ₁₂₋₁₅ alcohols benzoate	10.00	10.00	10.00
Myristyl myristate	1.00	1.00	1.00
Shea Butter	1.00	1.00	1.00
Triethanolamine 99%	0.45	1.00	0.30
Cyclomethicone	2.00	2.00	2.00
Propyl paraben	0.20	0.20	0.20
Methyl paraben	0.30	0.30	0.30
DMDM Hydantoin	0.20	0.20	0.20
Fragrance	0.50	0.50	0.50
Amphisol (DEA-cetyl phosphate) (RTM)	--	--	1.0

This emulsion is useful for topical application to inhibit damage caused by acute or chronic UV exposure. Use of an amount of this composition sufficient to deposit about 2.0 mg/cm² of the sun screening agent to the skin prior to UV exposure is appropriate.

EXAMPLE II

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An oil-in-water emulsion prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

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Components	A % w/w	B %w/w
Water, purified	q.s.	q.s.
Carbopol 1342 (RTM)	0.15	0.15
Carbopol 934 (RTM)	0.20	0.20
Octyl Dimethyl PABA	8.00	8.00
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	4.00	4.00
Benzophenone-3	4.00	4.00
C ₁₂₋₁₅ alcohols benzoate	5.00	5.00
Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate	5.00	5.00
Castor Wax MP 70 (RTM)	2.00	2.00
Cyclomethicone	3.00	3.00
Triethanolamine 99%	0.35	0.60
Synchrowax HRC	2.00	2.00
Propyl paraben	0.15	0.15
Methyl paraben	0.20	0.20
Benzyl alcohol	0.30	0.30
Fragrance	0.50	0.50
Hydrocetyl phosphate	--	1.00

This emulsion is useful for topical application to inhibit damage caused by acute or chronic UV exposure. Use of an amount of this composition sufficient to deposit about 2.0 mg/cm² of the sunscreening agent to the skin prior to UV exposure is appropriate.

EXAMPLE III
An oil-in-water emulsion prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

Components	% w/w
Water, purified	q.s.
Carbopol 1342 (RTM)	0.15
Carbopol 940 (RTM)	0.20
Octyl Dimethyl PABA	8.00
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	3.00
Benzophenone-3	3.00
Isostearyl Benzoate	5.00
Cocoa Butter	2.00
Behenyl Behenate	3.00
Triethanolamine 94%	0.35
Dimethicone (350 cts)	2.00
Propyl paraben	0.20
Methyl paraben	0.35
DMDM Hydantoin	0.30
Fragrance	0.50

This emulsion is useful for topical application to inhibit damage caused by acute or chronic UV exposure. Use of an amount of this composition sufficient to deposit about 2.0 mg/cm² of the sunscreening agent to the skin prior to UV exposure is appropriate.

EXAMPLE IV
An oil-in-water emulsion prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

Components	% w/w
Water, purified	q.s.
Carbopol 1342 (RTM)	0.35
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	8.00
Benzophenone-3	3.00
Octyl Salicylate	3.00
Ethylene Glycol stearate	0.50
Synchrowax ERC (synthetic diester)	3.00
Tristearin	2.00
Triethanolamine 99%	0.35
Isostearyl benzoate	10.00
Octyldodecyl stearoyl stearate	5.00
Propyl paraben	0.25
Methyl paraben	0.30
Germall 115 (RTM)	0.30
Fragrance	0.80

5 This emulsion is useful for topical application to inhibit damage caused by acute or chronic UV
 10 exposure. Use of an amount of this composition sufficient to deposit about 2.0 mg/cm² of the sunscreening
 15 agent to the skin prior to UV exposure is appropriate.

EXAMPLE V

20 An oil-in-water emulsion prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing
 25 techniques.

Components	% w/w
Water, purified	q.s.
Carbopol 1342 (RTM)	0.20
Carbopol 940 (RTM)	0.10
Octyl dimethyl PABA	8.00
Menthyl anthranilate	5.00
Cetyl palmitate	3.00
Ethylene Glycol Distearate	3.00
Isodecyl Neopentanoate (Dermol 105) (RTM)	2.00
Triethanolamine 99%	0.30
Cyclomethicone (Dow Corning 344) (RTM)	1.50
Propyl paraben	0.15
Methyl paraben	0.20
DMDM Hydantoin	0.35
Fragrance	1.00

30 This emulsion is useful for topical application to inhibit damage caused by acute or chronic UV
 35 exposure. Use of an amount of this composition sufficient to deposit about 2.0 mg/cm² of the sunscreening
 40 agent to the skin prior to UV exposure is appropriate.

EXAMPLE VI

45 An oil-in-water emulsion prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing
 techniques.

Components	%w/w
Water, purified	q.s.
Carbopol 934	0.20
Carbopol 1342	0.15
Disodium EDTA	0.10
Octyl dimethyl PABA	2.00
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	2.00
Isostearyl benzoate	10.00
Octyldodecyl stearoyl stearate	5.00
Myristyl myristate	2.00
Shea Butter	2.00
Ethylene Glycol stearate	0.20
Triethanolamine 99%	0.35
Cyclomethicone	2.00
Propyl paraben	0.15
Methyl paraben	0.25
Butylene Glycol	2.00
Benzyl alcohol	0.30
DMDM Hydantoin	0.40
Fragrance	1.00

This emulsion is useful for topical application to inhibit damage caused by acute or chronic UV exposure. Use of an amount of this composition sufficient to deposit about 2.0 mg/cm² of the sun screening agent to the skin prior to UV exposure is appropriate.

EXAMPLE VII

An oil-in-water emulsion prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

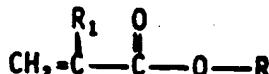
Components	% w/w
Water, purified	q.s.
Carbopol 1342 (RTM)	0.15
Carbopol 940 (RTM)	0.15
Octyl methoxycinnamate	8.00
Octyl salicylate	3.00
Benzophenone-3	3.00
C ₁₂ -15 alcohols benzoate	8.00
Isodecyl Neopentanoate	3.00
Wecobee-m (Hydrogenated vegetable oil) (RTM)	3.00
Satulan (Hydrogenated lanolin) (RTM)	2.00
Synchrowax HGL	3.00
Dimethicone (350 cts)	2.50
Triethanolamine 99%	0.30
Glycerin	2.00
Propyl paraben	0.20
Methyl paraben	0.30
Germall 115 (RTM)	0.40

This emulsion is useful for topical application to inhibit damage caused by acute or chronic UV exposure. Use of an amount of this composition sufficient to deposit about 2.0 mg/cm² of the sun screening agent to the skin prior to UV exposure is appropriate.

Claims

1. An oil-in-water sunscreen emulsion composition having improved substantivity and moisture resistance for topical use comprising:

- 5 (a) from 1% to 40% by weight of a sunscreen;
- (b) from 0.01% to 5% by weight of an emulsifier selected from the group consisting of alkyl substituted acrylic acid copolymers, TEA stearate salts, alkali neutralized mono-and di-alkyl phosphates, diethanolamine mono- and di-cetyl phosphate and hydroxy cetyl phosphate and mixtures thereof; and wherein the alkyl substituted acrylic acid copolymers comprise polymers of a monomeric mixture containing 95.9 to 98.8 weight percent of an olefinically unsaturated carboxylic monomer selected from the group consisting of acrylic, methacrylic and ethacrylic acids, 1 to 3.5 weight percent of an acrylate ester of the formula



wherein R is an alkyl radical containing 10 to 30 carbon atoms and R₁ is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, and 0.1 to 0.6 weight percent of a polymerizable cross-linking polyalkenyl polyether of a polyhydric alcohol containing more than one alkenyl ether group per molecule wherein the parent polyhydric alcohol contains at least 3 carbon atoms and at least 3 hydroxyl groups;

20 (c) from 1% to 60% by weight of a wax component having a required HLB of from 1 to 10 comprising:

- 25 (i) an ester wax; and
- (ii) a wax selected from the group consisting of diester waxes and triglyceride waxes and mixtures thereof; and
- (d) a safe and effective amount of a topical carrier.

30 2. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 1 wherein said ester wax is selected from the group consisting of C₁₀-C₄₀ alcohols esterified with C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acid, diesters of C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acid where the alcohol is propylene glycol, ethylene glycol or glycerin, polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, polyglycerin, triglycerides or diglycerides of C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acid, pentaerythritol tri- or tetra- esters of C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acids, C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acids of sorbitan triesters, C₁₀-C₄₀ fatty acids of sucrose polyesters having 3-8 moles of substitution, myristyl myristate, paraffin, synthetic waxes such as Fischer-Tropsche waxes, micro-crystalline waxes, castor wax, partially hydrogenated vegetable oils, behenyl behenate and myristyl propionate and mixtures thereof.

40 3. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 2 wherein said wax component has a required HLB of from 1 to 8 and wherein the ratio of (i) to (ii) ranges from 5:1 to 1:1.

45 4. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 3 wherein said diester wax is selected from the group consisting of Synchrowax ERL-C and propylene glycol diester waxes and mixtures thereof.

50 5. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 4 wherein said wax component is present at a level of from 5% to 35% by weight and wherein said emulsifier is present at a level of from 0.05% to 5% by weight.

6. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 5 wherein said triglyceride wax is selected from the group consisting of Shea Butter, Cocoa Butter, Synchrowax HGL-C, Synchrowax HRC, Synchrowax HRS-C, tristearin, trimyristate and fully hydrogenated vegetable oils and mixtures thereof.

55 7. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 6 wherein said sunscreen active is selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2,2' dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone and ethyl hexyl salicylate, octyl-dimethyl p-aminobenzoic acid, the 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, the N,N-di-(ethylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoic acid ester of 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, the 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 4-hydroxydibenzoylmethane, the 4-N,N-(2-ethyl-

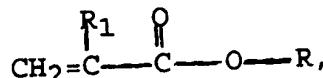
5 hexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy) benzophenone, the 4-N,N-(2-ethylhexyl)methylaminobenzoic acid ester of 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy) dibenzoylmethane, the N,N-di-(2-ethylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoic acid ester of 2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzophenone, or the N,N-di-(2-ethylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoic acid ester of 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)di-benzoylmethane and mixtures thereof.

- 10 8. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 5 wherein said sunscreen active is selected from the group consisting of 2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate, butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane, 2-hydroxy 4-methoxybenzophenone, octyldimethyl p-aminobenzoic acid and mixtures thereof.
- 15 9. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 8 which further comprises from 10% to 50% by weight of an emollient.
- 10 10. A sunscreen composition according to Claim 9 wherein said emollient is selected from the group consisting of petrolatum, lanolin, tocopherol acetate, USP light mineral oil, USP heavy mineral oil, isohexadecane, isodecyl neopentanoate, and mixtures thereof.

Patentansprüche

- 20 1. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung auf der Basis einer Öl-in-Wasser-Emulsion, welche Zusammensetzung eine verbesserte Substantivität und Feuchtigkeitsbeständigkeit für die topische Anwendung aufweist, und welche enthält:
- 25 (a) 1 Gew.-% bis 40 Gew.-% eines Sonnenschutzmittels;
- 25 (b) 0,01 Gew.-% bis 5 Gew.-% eines Emulgators, welcher aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus alkylsubstituierten Acrylsäurecopolymeren, TEA-Stearatsalzen, mit Alkali neutralisierten Mono- und Dialkylphosphaten, Diethanolamin-mono- und -di-cetylphosphat, Hydroxycetylphosphat und Gemischen hievon besteht; und wobei die alkylsubstituierten Acrylsäurecopolymeren aus einem Gemisch von Monomeren, welches 95,9 Gew.-% bis 98,8 Gew.-% eines olefinisch ungesättigten Carbonsäuremonomers enthält, welches aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, welche aus Acryl-, Methacryl- und Ethacrylsäure besteht, 1 bis 3,5 Gew.-% eines Acrylatesters der Formel:
- 30
$$\text{CH}_2=\overset{\text{R}_1}{\underset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}} \text{---} \overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\overset{\text{R}}{\text{O}}}}$$

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worin R für einen Alkylrest mit 10 bis 30 Kohlenstoffatomen steht und R₁ für Wasserstoff, Methyl oder Ethyl steht, sowie 0,1 bis 0,6 Gew.-% eines polymerisierbaren, vernetzenden Polyalkenylpolyethers eines mehrwertigen Alkohols, welcher mehr als eine Alkenylethergruppe pro Molekül enthält, und wobei der mehrwertige Stammalkohol wenigstens 3 Kohlenstoffatome und wenigstens 3 Hydroxylgruppen enthält, umfassen;

45 (c) 1 Gew.-% bis 60 Gew.-% einer Wachskomponente, welche einen erforderlichen HLB-Wert von 1 bis 10 aufweist, und welche umfaßt:

45 (i) ein Esterwachs; und

45 (ii) ein Wachs, welches aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, welche aus Diesterwachsen, Triglyceridwachsen und Gemischen hievon besteht; und

45 (d) eine sichere und wirksame Menge eines topischen Trägers.

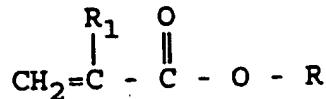
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2. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Esterwachs aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, welche aus mit einer C₁₀-C₄₀-Fettsäure veresterten C₁₀-C₄₀-Alkoholen, Diestern einer C₁₀-C₄₀-Fettsäure, wobei der Alkohol Propylenglykol, Ethylenglykol oder Glycerin, Polyethylenglykol, Polypropylenglykol oder Polyglycerin ist, Triglyceriden oder Diglyceriden von C₁₀-C₄₀-Fettsäuren, Pentaerythritri- oder -tetraestern von C₁₀-C₄₀-Fettsäuren, C₁₀-C₄₀-Fettsäuren von Sorbitantriestern, C₁₀-C₄₀-Ritri- oder -tetraestern von Sacchaorsepolyestern mit einem Substitutionsgrad von 3 bis 8 Mol, Myristylmyristat, Paraffin, synthetischen Wachsen, wie z.B. Fischer-Tropsch-Wachsen, mikrokristallinen Wachsen, Rizinuswachs, teilweise hydrierten Pflanzenölen, Behenylbehenat, Myristylpropionat und Gemischen hievon besteht.

3. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Wachskomponente einen erforderlichen HLB-Wert von 1 bis 8 aufweist, und worin das Verhältnis von (i) zu (ii) in einen Bereich von 5:1 bis 1:1 fällt.
- 5 4. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 3, wobei das Diesterwachs aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus "Synchrowax ERL-C", Propylenglykoldiesterwachsen und Gemischen hiervon besteht.
- 10 5. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Wachsekomponeute in einer Menge von 5 Gew.-% bis 35 Gew.-% vorliegt und wobei der Emulgator in einer Menge von 0,05 Gew.-% bis 5 Gew.-% vorliegt.
- 15 6. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 5, wobei das Triglyceridwachs aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Shea-Butter, Kakao-Butter, "Synchrowax HGL-C", "Synchrowax HRC", "Synchrowax HRS-C", Tristearin, Trimyristat, vollständig hydrierten pflanzlichen Ölen und Gemischen hiervon besteht.
- 20 7. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Sonnenschutzwirkstoff aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus 2-Ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamat, Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethan, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenon, 2,2'-Dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenon und Ethylhexylsalicylat, Octyldimethyl-p-aminobenzoësäure, dem 4-N,N-(2-Ethylhexyl)-methylaminobenzoësäureester von 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenon, dem N,N-Di-(ethylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoësäureester von 4-Hydroxydibenzoylmethan, dem 4-N,N-(2-Ethylhexyl)-methylaminobenzoësäureester von 4-Hydroxydibenzoylmethan, dem 4-N,N-(2-Ethylhexyl)-methylaminobenzoësäureester von 2-Hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)benzophenon, dem 4-N,N-(2-Ethylhexyl)-methylaminobenzoësäureester von 4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-dibenzoylmethan, dem N,N-Di-(2-ethylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoësäureester von 2-Hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-benzophenon oder dem N,N-Di-(2-ethylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoësäureester von 4-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-dibenzoylmethan und Gemischen hiervon besteht.
- 25 8. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 5, wobei der Sonnenschutzwirkstoff aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus 2-Ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamat, Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethan, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenon, Octyldimethyl-p-aminobenzoësäure und Gemischen hiervon besteht.
- 30 9. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 8, welche weiterhin 10 Gew.-% bis 50 Gew.-% eines Emolliens enthält.
- 35 10. Sonnenschutzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 9, wobei dieses Emollient aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Petrolatum, Lanolin, Tocopherylacetat, USP-Mineralöl leicht, USP-Mineralöl schwer, Isohexadecan, Isodecylneopentanoat und Gemischen hiervon besteht.

40 Revendications

1. Composition d'éulsion d'écran solaire, du type huile dans l'eau, ayant des caractéristiques améliorées de substantivité et de résistance à l'humidité pour une utilisation topique, comprenant:
- 45 (a) de 1% à 40% en poids d'un écran solaire;
- (b) de 0,01% à 5% en poids d'un émulsifiant choisi dans le groupe constitué de copolymères d'acide acrylique alkyl substitué, de sels stéarates de TEA (triéthanolamine), de mono- et di-alkyl phosphates neutralisés par alcalis, de mono- et de di-cétyle phosphate de diéthanolamine et d'hydroxy cétyle phosphate et de leurs mélanges; et dans lequel les copolymères d'acide acrylique alkyl substitué comprennent des polymères d'un mélange monomère contenant de 95,9 à 98,8 pour cent en poids d'un monomère carboxylique oléfiniquement insaturé, choisi dans le groupe constitué des acides acrylique, méthacrylique et éthacrylique, de 1 à 3,5 pour cent en poids d'un ester acrylate de formule



dans laquelle R est un radical alkyle contenant de 10 à 30 atomes de carbone et R₁ est l'hydrogène, le méthyle ou l'éthyle, et de 0,1 à 0,6 pour cent en poids d'un polyéther polyalkényle polymérisable de réticulation d'un alcool polyhydrique contenant plus d'un groupe alkényle éther par molécule dans lequel l'alcool polyhydrique générateur contient au moins 3 atomes de carbone et au moins 3 groupes hydroxyles;

5 (c) de 1% à 60% en poids d'un composant cire ayant un bilan HLB (bilan hydrophile-lipophile) requis de 1 à 10 comprenant:

10 i) une cire ester; et

ii) une cire choisie dans le groupe constitué de cires diesters et de cires triglycérides et de leurs mélanges; et

15 (d) une quantité inoffensive et efficace d'un support topique.

2. Composition d'écran solaire, selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite cire ester est choisie dans le groupe constitué d'alcools en C₁₀ à C₄₀ estérifiés par des acides gras en C₁₀ à C₄₀, de diesters d'acides gras en C₁₀ à C₄₀ où l'alcool est le propylène glycol, l'éthylène glycol ou la glycérine, le polyéthylène glycol, le polypropylène glycol, la polyglycérine, des triglycérides ou des diglycérides d'acides gras en C₁₀ à C₄₀, des tri- ou tétra-esters de pentaérythritol estérifiés par des acides gras en C₁₀ à C₄₀, des triesters de sorbitan d'acides gras en C₁₀ à C₄₀, des polyesters de saccharose par des acides gras en C₁₀ à C₄₀ ayant de 3 à 8 molécules de substitution, du myristate de myristyle, de la paraffine, de cires synthétiques telles que des cires de Fischer-Tropsch, de cires microcristallines, de l'huile de ricin hydrogénée, des huiles végétales partiellement hydrogénées, du bénenate de bényle et du propionate de myristyle et de leur mélanges.
3. Composition d'écran solaire selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle ledit composant cire possède un HLB requis de 1 à 8 et dans laquelle le rapport de (i) à (ii) va de 5:1 à 1:1.
4. Composition d'écran solaire selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle ladite cire diester est choisie dans le groupe constitué de Synchrowax ERL-C et de cires de diesters de propylène glycol et de leurs mélanges.
5. Composition d'écran solaire selon la revendication 4 dans laquelle ledit composant cire est présent à un niveau de 5% à 35% en poids, et dans laquelle ledit émulsifiant est présent à un niveau de 0,05% à 5% en poids.
- 35 6. Composition d'écran solaire selon la revendication 5 dans laquelle ladite cire triglycéride est choisie dans le groupe constitué du beurre de Karité, du beurre de cacao, de la Synchowax HGL-C, de la Synchowax HRC, de la Synchowax HRS-C, de la tristéarine, du trimyristate et d'huiles végétales totalement hydrogénées, et de leurs mélanges.
- 40 7. Composition d'écran solaire selon la revendication 6 dans laquelle ledit agent actif écran solaire est choisi dans le groupe constitué du 2-éthylhexyl p-méthoxycinnamate, du butylméthoxydibenzoylméthane, de la 2-hydroxy-4-méthoxybenzophanone, de la 2,2' dihydroxy-4-méthoxybenzophénone et de l'éthyl hexyl salicylate, de l'acide octyldiméthyl p-aminobenzoïque, de l'ester de l'acide 4-N,N-(2-éthylhexyl)méthylaminobenzoïque avec la 2,4-dihydroxybenzophénone, de l'ester de l'acide N,N-(2-éthylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoïque avec le 4-hydroxydibenzoylméthane, de l'ester de l'acide 4-N,N-(2-éthylhexyl)méthylaminobenzoïque avec le 4-hydroxydibenzoylméthane, de l'ester de l'acide 4-N,N-(2-éthylhexyl)méthylaminobenzoïque avec la 2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyéthoxy)benzophénone, de l'ester de l'acide 4-N,N-(2-éthylhexyl)méthylaminobenzoïque avec le 4-(2-hydroxyéthoxy)dibenzoylméthane, de l'ester de l'acide N-N-di-(2-éthylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoïque avec la 2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyéthoxy)-benzophénone, ou de l'ester de l'acide N,N-di-(2-éthylhexyl)-4-aminobenzoïque avec le 4 - (2-hydroxyéthoxy)dibenzoylméthane et de leurs mélanges.
- 50 8. Composition d'écran solaire selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle ledit agent actif écran solaire est choisi dans le groupe constitué du 2-éthylhexyl p-méthoxycinnamate, du butylméthoxydibenzoylméthane, et de la 2-hydroxy 4-méthoxybenzophénone, de l'acide octyldiméthyl p-aminobenzoïque, et de leurs mélanges.

9. Composition d'écran solaire selon la revendication 8, qui comprend en outre de 10% à 50% en poids d'un émollient.
10. Composition d'écran solaire selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle ledit émollient est choisi dans le groupe constitué de paraffine amorphe, de lanoline, d'acétate de tocophéryle, d'huile minérale légère USP, d'huile minérale lourde USP, d'isohexadécane, de néopentanoate d'isodécyle, et de leurs mélanges.

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